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year 17 A. D., and was rebuilt by Tiberius; traces of the structures erected at this time have been found in abundance. It furnishes the first clear example of a city regularly built upon terrace-like platforms.—P. H. . . L, in *Literarisches Centralblatt*, 1890, No. 29.

A. CARTAULT. *Vases Grecs en forme de personnages groupés*. 4to, pp. 16, 2 plates. Paris, 1889.

This pamphlet is a study of two vases now in the possession of MM. E. de Rothschild and van Branteghem. The author calls attention to their striking resemblances to the so-called "Asia Minor" terracottas, and infers therefrom not only that they are genuine but that they are Attic in origin. The fact, however, is that these vases are no less forgeries, of modern fabrication, than are the figurines in question.—S. REINACH, in *Rev. Critique*, 1890, No. 3.

F. V. DUHN und L. JACOBI. *Der griechische Tempel in Pompeji*. Nebst einem Anhang: Ueber Schornsteinanlagen und eine Badeeinrichtung im Frauenbad der Stabianer Thermen in Pompeji. . . . Fol., pp. 36; 9 lithographic and 3 photographic plates. Heidelberg, 1890; Winter.

In the spring of 1889, a company of university professors and gymnasial teachers from Baden visited Pompeii, and excavations under the direction of the authors of this book were carried on in their presence at the Greek temple. The attempt to ascertain the main features and to fix the date of the temple was only partially successful. The ground-plan indicates an ancient *cella*, with very deep *pronaos*, 6.40 m. by 14.70 m. (14.95 ?); the roof of the colonnade was probably made of wood, and the ceiling faced with coffers of terracotta, which was also the material of which the cornice was constructed. The date of the origin of the temple could not be determined; perhaps the temple is as old as the fifth century B. C. Many interesting details, however, relating to repairs and rebuilding at subsequent times were ascertained. The Appendix, in which Jacobi describes the heating arrangements in the smaller *calidarium* of the Stabian baths, is full of interesting information.—R. BOHN, in *D. Literaturzeitung*, 1891, No. 4.

PAUL GIRARD. *L'Éducation athénienne au V^e et au IV^e siècle avant J. C.* Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. 8vo, pp. iv, 338; 30 cuts. Paris, 1889.

A charming book wherein the author, without furnishing much that is essentially new, but with a complete mastery of his subject, draws a vivid picture of education in Athens in the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., tracing the life of a young Athenian from the cradle to the Epheby.